

Fair, warmer today; fair tomorrow; variable winds.

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By Frank A. Munsey.

SHAW WITHHOLDS ACCUSATION AS TO SERIOUS OFFENSE

Remarkable Disclosures as to Customs Service in Porto Rico and Collector Cruzen.

Agent Charged With Virtual Demand on Shippers for Presents of Value Admitted Free of Duty.

"It has been charged that Collector Cruzen had been in the habit of accepting presents of more or less value from certain large importers and ship agents, some of which presents, it is alleged, were requested or practically demanded by him in the performance of his regular duties as collector.

"When carefully interviewed on the subject by me he did not deny, when specific instances were cited and the clear and unmistakable proof of which was in my possession, that he had received presents of cases of wines, whiskey, and beer, but did deny that he had made any request or demand for the same."

Extract from report by Special Agent Leslie Cullom of examination of the customs business in the district of Porto Rico, under Treasury Department instruction of February 18, 1903.

Six months ago a report was made to Secretary Shaw of a condition of affairs in the customs office in Porto Rico which, if it had not been suppressed, would have softened the effect of the scandals in the Postoffice Department, General Land Office, and other bureaus plunged into disrepute through an exposure of irregularities by Government officials.

Special Agent Leslie Cullom, who made the investigation for the Treasury Department, reported that Collector Cruzen had not only been accepting what the agent designates as bribes, but that he had made ship agents and importers feel it was necessary to placate him with valuable presents in order to insure a proper regard for their business.

The report has just leaked out, despite efforts by Treasury Department officials to whitewash it. For some reason, political or otherwise, Collector Cruzen has not been reprimanded for many flagrant violations of the customs laws, enumerated by Mr. Cullom in his report and substantiated in many instances with affidavits from ship agents.

Cruzen Still in Office.

The charge against Collector Cruzen, however, went beyond the acceptance of presents from shipowners and importers. Mr. Cullom, in checking up the customs house property, found that furniture had been taken from the Government offices and carried to the home of the collector, several miles distant, and not a scratch appeared on the customs house books to show for the misuse of the property.

Going further than this, Mr. Cullom says Mr. Cruzen had made charges for storage of transit baggage, and that no books were kept to show the extent of the revenues from this source, other than an inspector's memorandum torn from a pocket record once a month or at even longer intervals. Still another irregularity pointed out by the special agent is the manner of requiring deposits from ship agents in lieu of residue cargo bonds. In one instance at least it is shown that Mr. Cruzen had accepted a present, valued at \$25, in place of the bond, and that this present had been delivered at his home.

No Duty on Presents.

"Probably the most serious feature of these matters," says Mr. Cullom, "is that some of these presents (durable merchandise) were taken directly from foreign steamers by customs house employees, sent by the collector for that purpose, and delivered to him at the customs house or at his residence, without entry of same having been made, or duty paid."

In commenting upon the acceptance of presents by Collector Cruzen, Mr. Cullom says the general denial entered by the collector to any request or demand on his part covers all the cases he has cited in the report to the department. Continuing, Mr. Cullom says:

"In relation to such irregularities the collector alleges that the people of Porto Rico generally have little regard for the truth; that they are treacherous, and that they dislike Americans, and are lying in wait to criticize them or get them in trouble. My brief stay on the island hardly renders me a competent witness as to these charges of moral laxity, especially so far as some of these charges relate to some of the largest, most responsible firms in Porto Rico."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

RUBBISH AGAIN BURNED IN SPITE OF PROTESTS

Nuisance Officially Suppressed Again Occurs.

RESIDENTS ARE INDIGNANT

Will Again Ask Commissioners to Keep Their Promise to Prevent Offense.

In spite of the imperative order from the District Commissioners that no more city rubbish should be burned at Ninth and K Streets northeast, and in defiance of the vigorous protests of the stifled residents, a large pile of leaves and refuse, banked high at the corner of the thoroughfares, was set afire Friday night, to the intense indignation of those living in the neighborhood.

The rubbish was burned at a time when most of the residents were in their homes. Dense volumes of smoke poured through the streets and hung like a heavy mist over the houses.

Stifled the Residents.

Doors were closed, windows shut, and every precaution taken to keep the choking fumes from pervading the nearby homes. But these measures were without avail.

The open defiance of their protests further aroused the ire of the citizens, and while no formal indignation meeting was held, the affair was the subject of vigorous comment. If no immediate and final action is taken by the Commissioners, another protest will be made to them.

Commissioner West to Investigate.

Whether the rubbish was fired by municipal employees, or mischievous boys, is not positively known, but the opinion prevails that it was the work of the former. This assumption is given strength by the mere fact that the rubbish was dumped at that corner. Commissioner West stated yesterday that he had not been advised of burning of rubbish in this locality, but he immediately issued orders to the Police Department to investigate and report. The Commissioner added that if the report shows a violation of the law the practice will be stopped forthwith.

PRESIDENT'S TRAIN LOSES ITS CONDUCTOR

W. M. Johnson Promoted to Office Position in Chicago.

President Roosevelt's train conductor on all his long travels has been given a promotion by the Pullman Company, and placed in charge of important work at Chicago. He is William M. Johnson, a Washington young man of extended experience in handling special trains on occasions of great ceremony.

Mr. Johnson was in charge of the McKinley funeral train from Buffalo to Washington, and thence to Canton, with the body of the lamented President and a distinguished party of mourners. When President Roosevelt made his visit to the Charleston Exposition, it was Johnson who was called into service by the Pullman Company, to be responsible for the train's safe and satisfactory running, from the standpoint alike of the company and of the distinguished traveler.

Having successfully discharged his duties on that trip, no other conductor was thought of in connection with later tours of the President. Mr. Johnson regulated the running of the President's special on the Fourth of July, 1902, visit to Pittsburgh, when the President made his first great speech on the subject of trusts; on the New England tour of the following month, near the conclusion of which the President, while away from his train, was injured in a collision between his carriage and a trolley car; on the Chattanooga trip of September, 1902, to the convention of Locomotive Firemen; on the interrupted Western trip immediately afterward, and finally on the long record-breaking trip of last spring to the Pacific Coast and back.

In all the thousands of miles traveled by President Roosevelt in a special train, under Conductor Johnson's care, no accident of any sort ever befell the official party. In recognition of this splendid record, the Pullman Company has promoted him to a staff position in the Chicago offices, where he will supervise the general handling of the Pullman traffic at that point.

ARGENTINE MINISTER RETURNS.

M. Garcia Merou, minister from Argentina, has returned to the city, having been absent during vacation season. He is a guest at the Shoreham. His family will join him in a few weeks.

RIVAL OF TRUST SCORES BY BID ON ARMOR PLATE

May Win Big Contract by Paying Its Own Royalties.

PRESIDENT TO DECIDE

Secretary Moody Said to Favor Giving the Extra Time Needed.

Whether the Administration will continue to foster the armor plate trust, of which the Government is indirectly the progenitor, is a question which Secretary Moody will take up with President Roosevelt at the next meeting of the Cabinet. Admiral O'Neill, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has laid before the Secretary bids for about 16,000 tons of armor plate needed for five battleships, and on which a saving of several hundred thousand dollars can be made by awarding the contract to a newly organized company.

The Carnegie and the Bethlehem companies have made identical estimates, while the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, estimated at from \$7 to \$22 a ton less, according to the classes of plate.

Would Secure Competition.

The Midvale Company has not yet constructed its plant, and will require twenty months for delivery, while specifications call for delivery in nine months. The trust plants provide that the Government shall pay the Krupp and Harvey royalties while the Midvale Company proposes to pay its own royalties. The aggregate of the contracts about to be awarded is, in round numbers, \$7,000,000, and a saving of \$700,000 would be made by accepting the bid of the Midvale Company.

An offset for the delay in delivery which would result from awarding the contract to the Midvale Company is found in the fact that in the future the Government would have a rival firm to deal with and not be placed at the mercy of the older companies, which have always worked together without opposition. This is one of the arguments in favor of awarding a contract to a company which has to build a plant in order to turn out the plate.

Case Now Before Moody.

Secretary Moody is said to be seriously considering the advisability of accepting the lower bid and thus enable the new company to enter the field. Both the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, the only two concerns in the United States manufacturing armor plate, furnish precedents for such action. Both these companies received a contract from the United States before it had built its plant. The Government offered the additional inducement of advancing the price of armor plate beyond its real value in order to permit the companies to pay for the cost of their plants out of their first contracts. In the present case the question to be settled by the President and his Cabinet is whether the Government can stand the delay.

MISS BRYAN MARRIES WILLIAM H. LEAVITT

Wedding Celebrated at Country House of Bride's Father.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—The marriage of William H. Leavitt, of Newport, R. I., and Ruth Bryan, daughter of William J. Bryan, was celebrated at 7:30 o'clock tonight at Fair View, Mr. Bryan's country house. Chancellor Huntington, of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, an old friend of the Bryan family, performed the ceremony.

Members of Delta Gamma Society, of Nebraska University, to which the bride belongs, led the bridal march to the parlor, forming a circle about the couple while the ceremony was being performed.

Mr. Leavitt and his bride departed at 10 o'clock for the South on a honeymoon tour of several weeks. Eventually they intend to live in Newport, where the groom will open his studio.

Mr. Bryan departs early Sunday morning to fill several speaking engagements in Ohio, at the request of the Democratic campaign committee of that State. He hopes to arrange his affairs so as to take a European tour of six weeks, departing the middle of October with his son, William J., Jr.

EIGHTY-SEVEN SHIPS BUILT LAST MONTH

The Bureau of Navigation reports that there were built during the month of September 87 vessels of 13,579 gross tons. For the quarter ended September 30, 310 sail and steam vessels of 66,023 gross tons were built. During the corresponding quarter of 1902 the number of vessels were 345, with a gross tonnage of 103,421.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr.—Adv.

LETTER REGISTRY ON THE SABBATH IS DISCONTINUED

Former Order Revoked by City Postmaster Merritt.

CLERKS MADE PROTESTS

Drug Store Substation Employees Could Not Stand the Long Hours.

As a result of the number of protests made to him against the order permitting the registration of mail Sundays and on holidays, City Postmaster Merritt yesterday revoked that part of the order relating to work on the Sabbath.

The greatest number of protests came from clerks in the drug store substations about the city. The salaries paid clerks at these places range from \$100 to \$200, and the proprietor of the store was commonly the clerk.

As the order called for the registration of mail at all hours of the day and night, and the amount paid being too small for a majority of the drug store proprietors to hire assistants, the recipients of the pay found the work greater than the money was worth. Hence the protests and the revocation of part of the order.

In defense of the order, Postmaster Merritt says there had been a general demand for night and Sunday registration. The actual work required is extremely light in most parts of the city.

As a direct result of the order the substation at the drug store of F. S. Williams & Co., Ninth and F Streets northwest, has been temporarily discontinued owing to the resignation of the clerk in charge. This branch was the only one in Washington to receive the maximum salary of \$200.

CHARGE RAIKES NOW AT BRITISH EMBASSY

Arrives From Newport, and Others of Staff Expected Soon.

With flag at half-mast, the British embassy will show its respect for the memory of Sir Michael Herbert, late ambassador to the United States. The tribute of mourning will continue the customary period of thirty days.

Arthur S. Raikes, charge d'affaires ad interim, has arrived in Washington from his summer home at Newport and opened the embassy office at 1300 Connecticut Avenue. Other members of the embassy staff will be here early this week.

Secretary Herbert G. Dering returned to the United States recently from a visit to the Crown Prince of Sweden. The crown prince expects to visit this country next year and attend the St. Louis Exposition.

A NEW AMPHITHEATER AT ARLINGTON PLANNED

Judge I. G. Kimball Confers With Officials.

At a conference yesterday between Judge I. G. Kimball, of this city, and the Quartermaster General, at the War Department, the question of the enlargement and betterment of the amphitheater at Arlington was considered.

Judge Kimball is chairman of a subcommittee of the memorial committee of the local G. A. R., selected to take up this matter with the Quartermaster General. He said yesterday he found that official willing to do everything possible to further the project.

Plans and estimates will be prepared at once, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, and an effort will be made to secure the necessary appropriation from Congress this winter. The amphitheater now seats about 1,500 and Judge Kimball believes the capacity should be doubled or trebled.

ALASKAN CABLE LINES ARE REPORTED COMPLETE

Lieut. Col. James Allen, of the Signal Corps, who is in charge of laying the Alaskan cable, sent a dispatch to the War Department yesterday announcing that the cable connecting Skagway, Halnes' Mission, and Juneau was completed to Sitka on October 2.

The dispatch from Colonel Allen was sent by telegraph by way of Ashcroft. The cable ship Burnside, which is laying the cable, was struck by an iceberg last week and had to steam into Douglas City for repairs.

Number One Blinds \$1 pair, Any size; full 1½ inches. Libbey & Co.—Adv.

BRITISH SOLDIERY AGAIN TO INVAD THE U. S. CAPITAL

London Honorable Artillery to Visit the White House.

TO SPEND TWO DAYS HERE

Jaunts to Be Made to Mount Vernon and Fort Myer.

The spectacle of armed British soldiers in the streets of Washington, which has not been viewed since August, 1814, when invading Britishers burned the White House, Capitol, and Library of Congress, will be seen next week, when the Honorable Artillery Company of London comes to the National Capital, but on a much different mission.

The English organization will be here in the course of their American tour as guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, the United States prototype of the foreign body. For the local visit the fact that the Minute Men will act as associate hosts has added interest to the occasion.

A Peace Pilgrimage.

The twentieth century peace pilgrimage of the Britishers, through the same section their forefathers visited on an errand of war and destruction is made as a return compliment for the visit of the Boston men to England in 1896.

From the time of their arrival in Boston they will spend five days seeing the sights of the section where the British arms were engaged disastrously in the opening days of the Revolution. Their visit to Providence yesterday was the forerunner of numerous brief journeys to the principal cities of the East, including New York, Washington, and Niagara Falls, after which a brief jaunt into Canada will end their American tour, and they will sail back to the "tight little isle."

The only formal part of the local visit of the two companies will be a reception by President Roosevelt at the White House. Arrangements for this affair are under consideration, but have not yet been determined. The reception will be held Saturday next, October 10, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Jaunts About Washington.

The itinerary for the two days allotted to the National Capital will undoubtedly include visits to Mount Vernon and Arlington, as well as a thorough inspection of the Capitol, and all the other more prominent public buildings. Some exhibition of cavalry tactics and rough riding by the troopers stationed at Fort Myer is in prospect, but this, for the present, cannot be definitely announced. One detachment of the Second Cavalry is on a ten days' trip to Pennsylvania and another is under orders to camp near Leesburg, Va., in the near future. From that place a trip will be made back to Washington for the Sherman statue unveiling exercises, and it is improbable, therefore, that a trip on October 10 could be made.

DECISION STOPS ALL ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS

FRANK BUCHANAN WINS
VICTORY OVER PARKS

Re-elected Iron Workers' Chief by Three Votes.

MONEY FROM CONTRACTORS

New York and Chicago Men Said to Have Tried to Influence Election.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—Frank Buchanan was re-elected president of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers by the national convention of that organization this afternoon by a vote of 43 to 40. The opposing candidate was D. F. Donnelly, of Albany, N. Y., Sam Parks' choice.

It was decided that the vote for officers should be by the Australian ballot, which would insure secrecy as to how delegates voted. This method of balloting was advocated by the Buchanan crowd and opposed by the Parks' delegates. The Buchanan men declared that it gave them an advantage, as under that system of secret voting a number of delegates who would not dare to vote openly against Parks did so. Each side accuses the other of buying votes, the money coming from the building contractors of New York and Chicago. The other officers elected were:

William J. McCall, of Kansas City, first vice president; J. J. McNamara, Cleveland, second vice president; A. W. Johnson, New York, secretary-treasurer. The above named, together with James Coakley, of Pittsburgh; Dave Pollock, of Newark, N. J.; J. H. Barry, of St. Louis, and Delegate Burke, of Philadelphia, make up the executive committee, which is about evenly divided as regards the two factions. The Buchanan men are McNamara and Coakley, with Barry, of St. Louis, in doubt.

The other members line up for Parks, but as the secretary-treasurer is not allowed a vote, the question of supremacy hinges upon the possession of Barry, who at the opening of the convention was a supporter of Buchanan. The developments of the past few days, however, would indicate that he may be expected to line up with Parks.

Parks was much disappointed at the result. He bolted for the station without waiting for the final adjournment. President Buchanan expressed much satisfaction at the outcome.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON THE DIVORCE EVIL

Polygamy Exists in Every State, Says He.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons today expressed his views on divorce and the public school system to a staff correspondent of the "Newark Evening News." The cardinal declared that polygamy exists in every State of the Union and that the public school system is imperfect.

"The meager Government statistics on divorce gathered last year," said he, "places the number of divorces granted in New York city in 1902 at 817, and there is only one cause for which divorce can be obtained in New York State. The city of Chicago granted 1,808 last year. The Illinois statutes name eight causes for divorce."

"New York city alone divorced 141 more couples last year than the total number of polygamous families in Utah today, and Chicago divorced two and one-half times as many as there are men with plural wives in Utah."

"We are confronted in this country by polygamy," he continued, "I mean the polygamy that exists in every State of this Union, and there is no law against this kind of polygamy, but rather laws that recognize it and make it possible. There is a law against the polygamy that exists in Utah. Is not the law of divorce a virtual form of Mormonism in a modified shape? Mormonism consists of simultaneous polygamy, while the law of divorce practically leads to successive polygamy."

FORT MYER TROOPERS SHOW AT COUNTY FAIR

Under orders from the War Department, a detachment of three officers and fifty-one men of the Second Cavalry, with their mounts, left Fort Myer yesterday for York, Pa., where they will give an exhibition of cavalry tactics, rough riding, jumping, and gymnastic feats at the thirty-sixth annual fair of the York County Agricultural Society.

The troopers were under command of Captain Trout, with First Lieut. Walter F. Martin and Second Lieut. C. McElroy accompanying. The trip will last, approximately, ten days.

Orders Issued to the Dawes Commission to Cease Its Operations in the Cherokee Nation.

Segregation of Twelve Thousand Acres Admitted by the Department to Have Been Illegal.

Justice Anderson, of the Supreme Court, Decides That \$300,000 Has Been Spent Wrongfully.

Thomas Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, late yesterday afternoon issued telegraphic orders to the Dawes Indian Commission to suspend the allotment of land and all other operations in the Cherokee Nation until further orders, which means until the Interior Department can extricate itself from the difficulties in which it has become entangled. This action, furthermore, is in direct conflict with an order issued by the department earlier in the week, throwing the reservations of the Delaware Indians open to allotment.

Defeated by Indians.

The dilemma in which the Secretary of the Interior finds himself has been brought about through certain admissions and contentions made by him in his answer to the injunction suit filed by the Delaware Indians against the Dawes Commission and the Secretary.

If the position of the Secretary is well taken, and Justice Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has so decided, 12,000 allotments of land have been improvidently issued and the \$300,000 expended by the Dawes Commission during the past nine months has been improperly and unlawfully expended, all of it with the knowledge and approbation and concurrence of the Secretary and the Department of the Interior.

Commission's Powers.

By a clause in the Curtis act, passed in 1882, and re-enacted in section 23 of the Cherokee allotment act, the Dawes commission was directed to segregate from the Cherokee domain the 157,000 acres purchased in 1867 by the Delawareans from the Cherokees, and it was provided that the land should remain so segregated until the final determination of the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

It seems that the Dawes commission, having made this segregation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and all parties having been informed of it, for some reason began allotments to be filed by Cherokees upon the segregated lands.

Sensational Charges.

In the suit commenced by the Delawareans to enjoin the commission from permitting this, it was alleged that the Delaware lands having been found to be of great and exceptional value, were desired by the companies in which the Dawes commission is interested, for speculative purposes.

It being provided in the acts of Congress referred to that the segregation of the Delaware lands should be made before any lands should be allotted, it followed that no allotments could be legally made until the segregation had become fixed and final.

In order to defeat the injunction suit, Secretary Hitchcock filed an answer and an affidavit, in which he set up the claim that the segregation was not final, and could not be until approved by him; that he had not approved the same, and that hence there had been no segregation. The court accepted this answer and affidavit, and accordingly decided that no segregation had yet been made.

Allotments Wrong.

It appears, however, that more than 12,000 allotments have been made in the Cherokee Nation; that the Secretary has from time to time been informed of the making of these allotments, and has approved the same; that certificates have been issued upon these 12,000 allotments, entitling the holder to the possession of the property, and to a patent, upon presenting the certificate to the principal chief of the tribe, and that many leases have been made on the basis of these certificates, one company alone claiming to have over 30,000 acres.

Therefore, if the position of the Secretary is correct, and Judge Anderson has so decided, these 12,000 allotments have been wrongfully issued and the \$300,000 wrongfully expended.

The result is that, by filing an answer which, being taken as true, has defeated the injunction suit, the department has applied a remedy which is infinitely worse than the disease. In consequence of this situation, the Secretary has directed the Dawes commission to suspend all operations in the Cherokee Nation.

EDITOR A SUICIDE.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 3.—W. H. Kibb, editor, proprietor, and publisher of the "Plymouth Free Press," hanged himself in the bathroom of his home in Whiting Street this afternoon.